Thesis: E = G (Energy is God)

Part 1: E = G (Energy is God)

Part 1: Introduction

This thesis is not a claim to truth-it is a search for it. I write as a seeker, not a preacher. My aim is not to impose but to express a philosophy that has taken root in my mind and heart: that God is energy, and that energy is the only truth that binds all creation.

In every age, humans have asked the same question: What is God? Where is God? Why do we suffer?
In every age, we've answered with stories-sometimes through scriptures, sometimes through silence, sometimes through science.

But today, in a world divided by religion, caste, and ideology, I believe we need a language that unites-not divides.
This thesis is my attempt to create that language.

I believe that if we strip away symbols, rituals, and names, the one force behind all life is energy. It lives in us, moves through us, and powers everything we see. This is not just a spiritual idea-it is a scientific reality.

And so, I write this thesis to explore one powerful statement:

E = G. Energy is God.

I acknowledge my youth and limited experience, and if any part of this thesis unintentionally hurts your beliefs or sentiments, I apologize sincerely. My aim is to unite humanity, not to harm any faith or tradition.

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Part 2: What is Energy?

Energy is not just what powers machines. It is the foundation of reality itself.
From the smallest atom to the largest galaxy, everything exists because of energy.

Scientific View: The Building Block of Everything

Modern physics tells us that atoms are the building blocks of matter. But what are atoms made of?

Atoms consist of particles - protons, neutrons, and electrons - all of which are held together by forces, which are forms of energy.

Even deeper, quantum physics shows that what we consider "particles" are often just vibrations in energy fields.

In other words:
> Every atom is energy.
Without energy, an atom cannot form.

And when atoms come together, they form molecules.
Molecules form substances.
Substances form everything we see - from our bodies to the stars.

So if nothing can exist without atoms, and atoms cannot exist without energy, then energy is the origin of all creation.

Creation and Destruction: Two Faces of the Same Energy

In physics, to create something - a movement, a sound, a structure - energy must be applied.
To destroy something - break a bond, shatter an object, or decay a particle - energy is released.

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Even destruction is a form of transformation, not an end.

> When you break something, you're not eliminating matter - you're reshaping it.
And to reshape, you need energy. That's why in nature, destruction is also creation.

This leads us to a core equation of this thesis:
> Energy = Creation

Mythological & Scriptural View: The Creator God

Almost every ancient belief system names God as the ultimate creator:

In Hinduism: Brahma creates the world from cosmic energy (Prakriti).
In Christianity: God said, "Let there be light," - the Big Bang of energy.
In Islam: Allah created all things with command and power.
In ancient Egyptian and Greek mythologies: divine beings shape the cosmos from chaos, which was raw energy.

These are not just poetic tales - they're attempts to describe a force that can:
- Create without limit
- Transform all things
- Exist in all forms

And that force - we now know scientifically - is energy.

So when scriptures say "God is the Creator,"
And science says "Energy creates everything,"
Then the bridge becomes undeniable:
> G (God) = E (Energy)

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This is not just a belief. It's a realization that unites science and faith, physics and mythology, reason and intuition.

Why Do We Use the Word "God" for Energy?

If energy is everywhere and in everything, why do we call it God? Why not simply say "energy"?

The answer lies in human psychology and cultural evolution. The concept of "God" provides a symbol that bridges the gap between the abstract and the emotional. Energy, while scientifically essential, lacks a face, a story, or a voice. "God," on the other hand, is personalized and revered, allowing communities to unite, find meaning, and pass down values.

Scientific View:

The human brain is wired to seek patterns and assign agency. This is known as the "Hyperactive Agency Detection Device" (HADD). In uncertain situations, ancient humans attributed natural phenomena-like lightning or earthquakes-to deities. Over time, this attribution gave rise to gods associated with natural forces.

So when early people witnessed the power of the sun, wind, fire, and rain-all expressions of energy-they revered these forces as gods. Today, science explains these as energy transfers. But the reverence remains because energy still holds awe-inspiring power.

Mythological View:

In Hindu mythology, Agni is the god of fire-he is not just fire but the energy that transforms offerings into blessings. In Norse tradition, Thor controls thunder and lightning. In Greek mythology, Zeus throws lightning bolts. These are mythological metaphors for control over immense natural energy.

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Thus, humanity's need to worship energy in a humanized form gave birth to the divine image of God.

What is Religion?

Religion is humanity's attempt to describe and connect with this invisible energy. It evolved differently across geography and history, leading to diverse names and narratives.

Scientific View:

All religions, at their core, express a yearning to understand existence and our place in it. Neuroscience studies show that spiritual experiences activate the brain's reward systems, inducing peace and unity-often during meditation, prayer, or rituals, which may tune our consciousness to subtle energy fields.

Mythological View:

Religions offer symbolic systems to access this universal energy. Temples, mosques, churches, and rituals are not about bricks and chants-they are technologies to align body, mind, and soul with the cosmic force.

Based on this theory:
> There is no division in energy. Energy is the same everywhere-in every atom, every object, and every living being.

So how could the same energy take different forms for different religions or groups?

We do not worship the object-be it a statue or structure-we worship the invisible source that flows through it.

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What About Scriptures?

Scriptures are the earliest philosophical works encoded in story form. They offer moral guidelines, social contracts, and cosmological insights using the metaphors of their time.

Scientific View:

Ancient scriptures often align with scientific truths when viewed symbolically. For example, the "Let there be light" in Genesis can be interpreted as the Big Bang. The Rigveda speaks of "one truth, sages call it by many names," anticipating the idea of a singular energy source interpreted differently.

Mythological View:

Scriptures such as the Bhagavad Gita, Bible, Quran, and Tao Te Ching are maps. They are not identical, but they all lead to the same destination-understanding and aligning with the infinite power of creation.

Future Exploration:

These symbolic teachings deserve a deeper exploration, and I will do so in Volume Two of this thesis.

Conclusion

The thesis E = G suggests that energy and God are one and the same. This view is supported by modern physics, reflected in mythology, and experienced in religion.

By recognizing energy as the true divine force, we dissolve man-made divisions and embrace a

universal truth. Energy is without boundaries, without caste, without hate. It is within you, me, and all of existence.

In a divided world, this realization could be the most unifying force of all.